மாண்புமிகு (திருமதி) டாக்டர் சத்தியவாணிமுத்து. (அ), (இ) ஆண்டிப் பட்டியில் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றிப்பு மருத்துவமனை உள்ளது. தற்போது அதை அரசினர் மருத்துவமனையாக மாற்றும் செயற்குறிப்பு எதுமில்லை.

Remand Homes

* 242 *Q.*—THIRUMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health and Harijan Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Remand Homes in the State of Madras, district-wise;

(*b*) the average in-take of a Remand Home; and

(*c*) the number of (1) destitutes and (2) delinquents in the Remand Homes as on 1—6—1968?

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: (*a*) to (*c*) A statement @ is placed on the table of the House.

THIRUMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that the remand homes are very much overcrowded in the City and sometimes as many as 400 children are found in the City Remand Homes? Will measures be taken by the Government to provide more accommodation for them?

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: It is only reception homes for children and not remand homes.

THIRUMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: I am sorry, Sir, it is my mistake. They were called remand homes and now they are called reception homes.

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: These reception homes are only for short stay. They are institutions where children charged under the provisions of the Act are detained till their cases are tried and disposed of by the Courts. These homes are spread all over the entire State and there are nearly eight independent reception homes and two are run by the Government. They are all over the State.

THIRUMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I referred to the Reception Homes in the City. Though it is a short stay home, while the children are awaiting their trial in the juvenile courts, both the delinquent and the destitute children are lodged together. Now what I say is that the place where they are lodged is very, very inadequate. There are sometimes as many as 400 children in a place which can accommodate only about 200 children. So I request the Hon. Minister to let me know if more accommodation would be secured for the reception homes?

@ **Printed as Appendix II on pages 136**

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: We shall consider.

THIRUMATHI S. MANJUBAASHINI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us how long the children are kept in the reception homes? What is the duration for which they are kept there? Is there any rule providing that children should be kept there for one week, ten days or a month?

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: That depends on the disposal of the case. As soon as the judgment is delivered they are sent to their homes.

THIRUMATHI S. MANJUBAASHINI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we understand sometimes it takes months for the disposal of the case and the children are kept in the same place. As the other hon. Member said, the place is so very overcrowded and barely any amenities are given. Very often delinquent children are mixed up with the destitute children and it always happens that the destitute become delinquent children having been in the reception home for such a long time. Will the Government think of providing more accommodation for them?

THE HON. THIRUMATHI SATHYAVANIMUTHU: It may me considered, Sir.

Cholera

*243 *Q.*—THIRU R. KRISHNASWAMY NAIDU (on behalf of THIRU N. R. THIAGARAJAN): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health and Harijan Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons who died due to Cholera in Madras City in November 1968; and

(*b*) the reason for the epidemic?

காலரா

திரு. ஆர். கிருஷ்ணஸ்வாமி நாயுடு: (திரு என். ஆர். தியாகராஜன் சார்பில்): மாண்புமிகு சுகாதார-அரிசன நல அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கீழ்க் கண்ட வினாக்களுக்குப் பதிலளிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்—

(அ) 1968 நவம்பரில் சென்னை நகரில் காலராவினால் எத்தனை பேர் இறந்தார்கள்?

(இ) காலரா பரவியதற்கான காரணமென்ன?

மாண்புமிகு (திருமதி) டாக்டர் சத்தியவாணி முத்து. (அ) 53 பேர்கள்.

(இ) அக்டோபர் முதல் டிசம்பர் வரையுள்ள மாதங்கள் காலரா நோய் சென்னை நகரில் பரவுவதற்கு ஏதுவான மாதங்களாகும். இது 1968 ஜூலை முதல் செப்டம்பர் வரையில் சென்னை மாநகரில் பெரிதும் பரவி நின்ற இன்புளுயென்ஸா தொத்து நோயினால் பெரிதும் அதிகரித்தது. இன்புளுயன்ஸா தொத்து நோயை அடுத்து வரும் காலரா எப்போதும் கடுமையானதாக இருக்கும். மேலும் வட கிழக்கு பருவ மழை தவறியதால் இந்த நோய் அதிக அளவில் பரவுவதற்கு ஏதுவாயிற்று.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும் TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS